

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SOME INSIGHT INTO THE SAMOAN SITUATION.

A Very Unsuccessful Day in Congress—Interesting Cabinet Gossip—Cabinet Affairs.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate.
WASHINGTON, January 11th.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock and after spending a quarter of an hour in getting a quorum, read consideration of the tariff bill. The pending question was the amendment offered yesterday by Plumb to strike out paragraph 557 of the words "except when frozen or packed in ice or otherwise preserved, any process for preservation," so as to let the paragraph read simply, "fresh fish free."

Plumb spoke in support of his amendment, which was opposed by Hoar and supported by Reagan.

Hale moved to strike out a paragraph that he said would leave all the fresh fish under the duty fixed in another part of the bill at half a cent per pound, and then England would have no better in that respect than other parts of the country.

The discussion was continued at length by Blair, Spooner, Stockbridge, Palmer, Teller and others. Allison and Evans favored Hale's amendment.

Finally Plumb's amendment was withdrawn, and Hale's amendment agreed to—yeas 28, nays 13—and fresh fish was placed on the dutiable list at one-half cent per pound, without division.

On motion of Blair, paragraph 603, "leather, old scraps," and 636, "mica and mica waste," were struck out of the free list. Paragraph 627, "mineral waters," was passed over in limbo.

Having reached paragraph 750, as to cedar and other woods, unmanufactured, Aldrich moved to strike out of it the words, "other than cedar," stating that the purpose was to put them on the dutiable list at 10 per cent. Agreed.

The end of the free list having been reached at paragraph 750, Aldrich said he supposed the Senate would finish the reading of the bill early to-morrow (the administrative sections of it). He would propose, he said, to read the remainder of the bill on omitted paragraphs in the free list, after which he would propose to take up the paragraphs as to guns, cutlery and a few miscellaneous items of that character. Early next week he would proceed with the wool and woollens schedule, which had not yet been touched.

Adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.—In the House to-day, Weaver of Iowa at once moved that when the House adjourned it be to Monday, and that the bill be read and passed half an hour without a quorum making its appearance, Randall demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The motion having been defeated—yeas 228, nays 228—Weaver, who voted the negative, moved a reconsideration. Randall made the point that it was not in order to move the yeas and nays upon a motion to adjourn to-day. The point was sustained by the Speaker. Weaver moved to take a recess until 1:30, but was again blocked by Randall at the point of order. He held that the motion was in order until the journal had been read. The Speaker decided the point well taken.

The journal was read, and Weaver again began his dilatory motions. These were mainly interrupted by Dibble, who came forward with a conference report upon the Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Milwaukee, Wis., which, notwithstanding Weaver's protest, the Speaker ruled of higher priority than a motion to adjourn.

Weaver took advantage of the half-hour debate upon the Milwaukee bill to deliver a speech in favor of the Oklahoma bill, in behalf of which he has been making a filibustering fight for some days past.

Mason of Illinois made the point of order that the gentleman was not speaking to the subject before the House and the Speaker pro tem. (McCreary) sustained it.

No quorum voting on ordering the yeas and nays on the adoption of the conference report. Weaver again moved the point of order that no quorum was necessary.

The Speaker overruled the point, and the conference report was agreed to—yeas 179, nays 51.

Dibble then presented the conference report on the bill for the erection of a public building at Omaha, Neb.

Weaver permitted the report to be agreed to without forcing a yeas or nays vote, but when Dibble rose with another conference report he raised the question of consideration and pending adjournment.

Dibble raised the point of order that the latter matter was not in order, but the point was overruled by the Speaker, who held that pending the decision of the question of consideration it was competent for the House to adjourn to-day. He also held in order the subsequent motion, that when the House adjourns to-day, it be to meet on Monday next.

The latter motion having been defeated, Weaver withdrew his motion to adjourn, and on his motion the decision of the question of consideration was agreed to, a recess till evening, the session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

Weaver of Iowa was not present when the House met this evening, but Kilgore of Texas was on hand to block legislation by raising the point of no quorum.

Upon a motion to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of private pension bills, a call of the House was ordered and continued until 8:30, when the House adjourned.

CABINET CONFERENCES.

Blaine Regarded as Certain to Receive the State Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.—A prominent member of the House solves the Cabinet problem as follows: Blaine will be offered the State portfolio. Allison will be offered the Treasury, and Wadsworth will go into the Interior Department, and the man will probably be John F. Swift.

A TIP ON THE CALIFORNIA MAN.
INDIANAPOLIS, January 11th.—Daniel Burton, of New York, who called on General Harrison yesterday, says: "If I were going to guess as to the man to be in the Cabinet, I would say three of the men would be Blaine, Miller and Estee."

A FULL FOR MARION.
WASHINGTON, January 11th.—A delegation composed of three Republicans from each of the ten Congressional districts in Virginia left Washington last night for Indianapolis. They will urge the appointment of Mahone to a Cabinet position.

COAST FISHERIES.

Work to be Prosecuted Along the Lower Coast by the Fish Commission.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.—The Star says that the work of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross during winter will be on the southern coast of California. Explorations of the off-shore waters along the coast will consume a large portion of the time. These explorations are for the purpose of ascertaining the extent and character of fishing grounds which may be profitable for the fishermen of that region. The work will consist of laying out the ground, ascertaining the depth of the water and the character and abundance of the fish.

The first part of the winter will be spent upon the Gulf of Concepcion and San Francisco. The mouth of the Colorado river, which empties into the upper part of the Gulf of California, will be investigated. Numerous plants of shad have been made in the Colorado and Gila rivers, and the

investigation will be for the purpose of ascertaining whether the conditions at the head of the Gulf of California are suited to their wants.

COAST INTERESTS.

Stewart and Stanford's Interests in Be-
st of California Industries.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has had a consultation with two experts in the Internal Revenue Service in regard to drawing a bill which would exempt fruit brands from the internal revenue tax.

Senator Stanford has taken hold of this subject with great earnestness and is determining, if possible, to secure the repeal of the internal revenue tax on all brands distilled from grapes.

He thinks that in seasons when the wine product is not of high quality the loss to the vineyardists could be materially diminished if he can make brandy out of the wine. He now has to pay 90 cents a gallon on all brandies made, and when the vintage is inferior there is no profit either in selling it as wine or distilling it into brandy.

Senator Stanford thinks that the value of the vineyards of California would be greatly increased if this internal revenue tax were returned. He requested Senator Stewart to draw up a bill providing for the repeal of the tax, and the bill would be introduced in the Senate.

Senator Stanford also expressed the order to give the Government supervision over the distilleries, and if there were no supervision there would be no opportunity for making alcohol from corn and grain.

Senator Stanford, however, is not willing to accept the opinion of the experts. He thinks it unnecessary for the Government to have supervision of the grape brand distilleries. He is of the opinion that if the authorities have a suspicion that spirits are being distilled from any of the grape brand distilleries could be inspected.

Some of the prominent persons who visited General Harrison yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 11th.—Birmingham, Ala., sent another delegation to visit General Harrison, in the persons of Colonel G. P. Kirkland and Judge Stratton. Their mission was to present the name of Governor Wm. H. Smith as a suitable representative of the South in President Harrison's Cabinet.

Another visitor to the city, but who didn't call in person, was John W. Porter, of Chicago, for seventeen years prominently identified with the Treasury Department at Washington, and for four years with the office of the Treasury.

He has just returned from a tour through Colorado, Texas and Arkansas, and as a result of his talks with leading financiers in those States he has sent the President a strong recommendation favoring ex-Governor John T. Pott, of Denver, for a Cabinet place.

Captain W. L. Luty, of Harrisonburg, Va., arrived this evening. He is the guardian of a Virginia delegation now en route to urge the name of General Mahone as a Cabinet officer. He claims that the Republicanists of Virginia are unanimously for Mahone.

POOISH JEM SMITH.
The English champion indicates a De-
feat of Jackson.

NEW YORK, January 11th.—George W. Atkinson to-day sent the following cable to this city:

LONDON, January 11th.—Jem Smith, champion of England, called on Peter Jackson, and issued a challenge to fight Peter Jackson according to London prize ring rules for \$200 or \$300, whichever he should win.

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HOME AFFAIRS.

ONE MISSOURI PHYSICIAN KILLED BY ANOTHER.

Legislative Lockdown in Two States—
Jem Smith Challenges Pete Jackson to Fight—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Action of the New Hampshire Constitu-
tional Convention.

CONCORD (N. H.), January 11th.—At the Constitutional Convention the consideration of the special order was entered upon, it being an amendment to strike out the word "Protestant" from Article 2, of the Bill of Rights; also, to strike out the Article entire and substitute one, inserting the Committee on Bill of Rights, reported the following for that Article:

"Every religious sect or denomination de-
claring themselves quietly and as good sub-
jects of the State shall equally enjoy the pro-
tection of law, and no subordination of any
sect or denomination to another shall ever
be established."

An amendment was offered to substitute
the report by inserting a provision that the
Legislature shall have power to grant all
religious societies within the State the
privilege of selecting their own teachers
and no one shall ever be compelled to
pay towards the support of teachers of any
other sect or denomination. This amend-
ment was adopted, also the report of the
committee as amended.

PIGMEES TO HOOSIERDOM.
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ing a similar weapon on Lotze, who obeyed.
The clerk dismissed Lotze, went out-
side and returned Lotze and gave him into
custody.

GOT HIS MONEY BACK.

Heartless Attempt to Trick an Old Man
out of Money.

CHICAGO, January 11th.—Lawrence Carr,
a feeble old man from Loraine county, O.,
came to the central police station in great
trouble to-day. He said he was on his way
to join a son in Los Angeles, Cal., and an
agent at Cleveland sold him a through
ticket. On his arrival here he was hor-
rified to learn that his ticket was via the
Northern route, and that he was not in for
so long and arduous a journey, he had not
enough money to keep him in food during
the trip. The only motive for the agent
selling him the ticket was to get a recom-
mission paid by the Northern Pacific.

The police went to the Lake Shore office
of the old man, and they returned
all the money except his fare from Cleve-
land here. He will now endeavor to reach
his destination with the remainder.

LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCKS.

ON THE ISTHMI.

BRIEF SOJOURN IN THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

A Day Spent in Its Capital—Volcanic Lakes and a Wonderful Body of Water.

Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, January 4, 1889.

For nearly a century Nicaragua has been darkly distinguished above all other countries of the world for war and bloodshed. Military pronouncements, popular revolts and civil conflicts have so thoroughly wasted the resources of this once rich country, that at last utter exhaustion has brought comparative peace. The present Capital of the republic, on the shore of the wonderful Lago (lake) de Managua, whose name it bears, has experienced as many ups and downs as might be expected from the "seat" of so chaotic a Government. Near the northwest shore of the same lake is Leon, founded in 1523 by Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, an aspiring city, which from time out of mind has been determined to consider itself the Capital on the shores of the same body of water is Granada, another ambitious burg, which was also determined to possess that honor. So an endless contention was urged between the rival cities, Granada and Leon, which has at last been settled by the fact that the Capital at Managua, about midway between the two.

In 1876 a great landslide destroyed Managua, but it was soon rebuilt. A railway has long been in process of construction to connect the Capital with the ocean, but the everlasting manna of the region interferes with its completion. In 1882 the telegraphic system of eight hundred miles was completed, and about the same time it was decided to set aside an annual grant of \$50,000 for educational purposes.

I will not weary you with a description of the general features of Managua, which are precisely like those of other Spanish-American towns so often described in these letters. Among its numerous noble abodes and more picturesque structures of cut and thickly-settled part of the town, are a number of two-story brick and frame houses, which during late years, since foreigners have flooded the country, have quite the fashion. But they look out of place in this hot and earthquake-haunted section, while the simpler dwellings of the natives are not only more pleasing to the eye and better suited to the climate, but are much safer when the frequent shocks occur.

This diminutive Washington of Nicaragua is said to be more beautifully located than any other city in Central America. Back of the town are a number of volcanic lakes where native hunters concentrate an astonishing variety of eccentricities. The American Consul was so kind as to devote a day to showing us these wonders, in which hospitable duty he was assisted by several native Managuans.

If that old saw is true about "early to bed and early to rise," certainly the people of Nicaragua ought to be better than Solomon, and more healthy than Methuselah. At an incredibly early hour every light is extinguished in Managua and everybody is comfortably ensconced in the most comfortable of his ox-hide stretchers, or hammock, or springbed—there being a number of the latter, strange to say, in the hotels and better-class homes of the country; and long before "sun-up" everybody is astir and ready for the little business that may be disposed to accomplished. And you may be sure that anything in the line of work will be little. Even his pleasures are taken by the lazy Nicaraguan leisurely and in homelike domesticity, as indeed, is everything but sleeping and smoking. In other portions of Hispano-America every little town has its Casino and other public places for amusements or social gatherings. But there are none in Nicaragua—not even in its Capital, which has a population of 13,000. If there are entertainments in private houses, they generally take the form of early dinner parties; or if dancing is in order, it is begun in the afternoon and concluded about the hour such exercises begin elsewhere.

Therefore our picnic was quite an event in the eyes of the Managuans, and though we started about 4 o'clock a. m., half the town turned out to bid us adieu and wish us a safe return. Vehicles of any kind are scarce in this part of the world, most people taking their extremely limited amount of exercise on donkeyback or by the aid of Mr. Shanks' horse. But for the special honor of *Los Americanos*, a large and cumbersome *ladada* was provided, which had formerly belonged to the Bishop of Leon, but had been recently discarded by that dignitary for more stylish conveyance. In these Catholic countries, you know, it is the custom for everybody to fall upon their knees, wherever they may be, whenever the Bishop's carriage is seen approaching, and more than once we were startled by the sight of "flopping" men and women—a la Mrs. Jerry Cruncher who were probably not yet aware of the Bishop's change of mounts.

The route lay for some distance close along the shore of beautiful Lago de Managua, then up a road so steep and rough that for wheels the ascent was both difficult and dangerous. At an elevation of perhaps 200 feet a halt was made, that we might view the magnificent panorama spread out below. At our feet lay the quaint city, and several other towns, of equal size, all apparently close to the water's edge, were discernible. The lake itself looks dark green in hue, by contrast with the surprising brightness of the encircling mountains, whose barren cliffs and crags shine like gold and silver under the tropic sun, and combining a rich coloring of cinnamon and other minerals that enter into their composition, present all the effect of a gorgeous sunset. The twin peaks of the range, Monomonte and Monomonte, rise 6,000 feet on the farther side of the lake, from the water's edge. The first-named volcano constantly emits a volume of smoke or steam, which slowly rises and mingles with the clouds. Though harmless now, the great streak of lava marking a dark course down its grim side recalls the tragedy of a destroyed city at its base, and the fact that beneath its own burning mass hundreds of people have been killed.

The horses were again urged forward and upward, toward the point where the distant peak of Santa Clara towers above the clouds, till at last the crest of an extinct crater was reached. Within this hollow, 100 feet above the surrounding ridge, which forms a circular basin with a diameter of about 600 yards as perfect as if laid out by accurate measurement, lies a lake of unknown depth. A little way from the bank sounding down the side of the crater, a path leads to a small cave, where, at all hours of every day, a novel scene is presented. Standing knee-deep or waist-deep in the water, dressed (or rather undressed) accordingly, the native women pound the clothes on flat stones, and afterwards dry

them on the surrounding bushes. The industrious workers are themselves the most striking pictures, clad in a single short, sleeveless and extremely "low-necked" garment, and even this slight trammeling they discard in the ardor of business, if compelled to seek deeper rinsing places. *Compas, que me da y pene.* And these creatures seem to be the perfection of innocence for they remain entirely undisturbed by perchance, a company of muleteers descend the mountain path and proceed to water their beasts and bathe themselves as unconcernedly and as unmolested by the women as though each were alone in the wilderness.

Among these workers, running in and out maidens of 12 to matrons of 50, one may see some surprising beauties, whose advent in New York in civilized attire would turn the heads and capture the hearts of all the dudes of that beautiful adorning metropolis. Though the Phoenician blood, which Nicaraguans are so proud to claim, is probably lost in the now merged blood of Spanish and Indian, yet these mild-eyed, sweet-faced and graceful children of Central America have retained in their character many of the traits that distinguished their earlier ancestors, including simple contentment, and a moderate enjoyment of nature and love of home.

Leaving Tiscapa, we ascend again to the edge of the rugged crater, and drive rapidly along the heights till Nejapa is reached—the second of the volcanic lakes, which occupies a crater whose surrounding crest rises to an altitude of 700 feet, so that looking down to get a view of the water is like gazing into a vast well. There are no graceful lavanderas here; but the slope allows us to scramble down and bathe, which literally forms a lake of sand, containing all the properties of soap. A tarnished bit of gold, silver, brass or tin, dipped into the water comes out bright and shining—and how we longed to immerge our nine-tenths of the population of all this narrow stretch of country connecting the two continents. The Government should see to it that they are caught and dipped per force. The water is also said to be a specific for many cutaneous diseases.

Climbing this second crater to the roadway, we continue on—to the left, the green surface of Lago de Managua and its ever-clinging heights, and on the right the abysses of the crater below. Descending to the third of this series of lakes, we are surprised to find the water clear as crystal, and almost ice-cold. The same unrivaled beauty of scenery encompasses us, only this is more lonely, the only sound that breaks the oppressive stillness being the cry of some lone, white-plumaged bird that comes to drink in the cool water.

There are more of these lakes and many miles of mountain scenery equally inspiring, but the labor of climbing the declivities under a broiling sun is so great that we are fain to leave the rest to the return to town and spend the remainder of the day as lazily as our neighbors, swinging in hammocks, and drinking tiste—a refreshing concoction of cocoa, roasted corn and water.

FANNIE B. WARD.

BAD MANNERS OF HUSBANDS.

Mothers to Blame for Not Instructing Boys to be Polite.

A friend was spending the day with me the other day, and while she was here our neighbor called. After he left the friend said: "Did you ever notice with what respect Mr. Conrad speaks of his wife and how courteously he treats her at all times?" I nodded assent and my friend went on: "I suppose my husband is as good a man as ever lived, but his mother told him not to be courteous to ladies. His sisters were his slaves, and thereby he is spoiled as a husband. I wish I could train several hundred boys to be husbands for the next generation. Do you suppose they'd consider it their prerogative to drive the girls out of the room, to take the sunniest corner of the room, the best place by the light, throw books, papers or slips down for some one to put away, and grow up with the idea that the wife must be the valet and the rest of the household stand respectfully by to obey orders? You smile but this is anything but a subject to laugh over."

"I really believe husbands never think how their unkind ways hurt. They don't realize the difference to us, as women, in their manner when they come to dinner. All day the wife has been alone with the children and servants, and is more hungry for a kind word from her husband than an epicurean feast. He comes in just when we are ready to go to bed, and dinner is once ready on time; the husband says: 'Couldn't he have saved the heart stab by saying: "That's a pleasant sound to a hungry fellow," what a kindness from him adding, what would be milk and honey to a weary soul and the rest of the day—say, all the rest of her life: "You are a good wife, Cornelia." And if dinner is not quite ready why need he say: "Of course not; never." In working moments for the home why hasn't some one taken a moment to remark: "I'd as soon as fret, instead of hanging up, "I need thee every hour?"

"When I think I have a hard time, I just think of the women who have no servants, but who themselves care for the children, wash, iron, cook, mend, milk, carry wood and water—all for less than an Irish servant girl's wages. Of course men appreciate their wives—of course they do, but they keep their polite manners and courteous ways for—other men. The time James and I spent in the morning saving him room beside me at a concert, and then sort of apologized for being polite by saying he thought it was my sister Mary."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Word "Damm" Defended.

Mrs. Sarah Austin tells us in her recently published "Memoirs," that she was greatly exercised as to whether she was justified in retaining the word "damm" in letters addressed to a story of Lord Lytton and others protested, it would seem, against it, and Lady Holland suggested the substitution of the word "hang." Now, why? "Damm" is to condemn; to be "damm'd" is to be condemned, while to hang is to execute a condemnation, and to be "hanged" is to die in consequence of a condemnation. What, then, can be the difference whether Lord Jeffrey "damm'd" the north pole or whether he expressed a wish that this pole should be hanged? As a matter of fact, the use of these expressions involves swearing. They are mere foolish utterances by which the person using them wishes to convey the impression that he is displeased with the person or thing against which either is leveled. "Damm" may be coarse and vulgar, for verbal coarseness of vulgarity is conventional. I am not quite sure, however, that the expression of a wish that the north pole may be condemned is not a good deal more reasonable than that it should be hanged. Be that, however, as it may, I entirely deny that damning is swearing.—*London Truth.*

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Professor J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren Street, New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

A man never knows what he can do until he tries; and then, afterward, he is often very sorry that he found out.—*Somerset Journal.*

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

SOME OF THE LATEST STYLES AT THE METROPOLIS.

Evening Costumes and Methods of Making Them—Hair-Dressing, Evening Cloaks, Etc.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

New York, January 5, 1889.

Contrast, so powerful an element of beauty, is to a marked degree brought forward in the richer class of evening costumes. Directorate coats of magnificent brocade, open over fronts devised in the most opposite character, as where perpendicular pullings of tulle are kept in position by narrow, milliner's folds of satin, or so frail a fabric as lisse, is delicately adorned by crystal beads or silken embroidery. Embroidered or beaded satin fronts are also in much favor, this special feature being indeed so fashionable that ready-made fronts are an important item in the stocks of leading merchants. Directorate coats of velvet, opening over broad fronts, are much in vogue, and entire dresses of velvet are relieved by elegant silver passementeries. The latter, however, are in a minority, compared with toilettes that show combinations of brocade, velvet, sicilienne, moire or *peau de soie*, to which touches are given by embroidery, ostrich feathers or fur, which this season intrudes itself everywhere.

EVENING DRESSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Are made of English crepe in white or evening colors, while instead of lace or the drapery nets of last season, come silk and Indian lawns in stripes of various widths and patterns, in which tinsel sometimes glitters with dressy effect. Spangled tulle is very popular, yet not more so than plain white or colored tulle; the white especially, though not exclusively, being an excellent foundation for those prolonged floral garnitures that are now so stylish. One tulle skirt over another gives beautiful softness, or ill-concealed by a single skirt of diaphanous material, the silken network of last season, come silk and Indian lawns in stripes of various widths and patterns, in which tinsel sometimes glitters with dressy effect. Spangled tulle is very popular, yet not more so than plain white or colored tulle; the white especially, though not exclusively, being an excellent foundation for those prolonged floral garnitures that are now so stylish. 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30x160—Northeast corner Eighteenth and G streets.....	3,000
160x160—West corner of Twenty- first and L streets.....	5,000
40x80—Southeast corner of Twenty- fourth and I streets.....	800
40x80—East side of Twenty-fourth street, I and J.....	500
40x80—Corner alley, J and K.....	450
40x150—Lot 1, block M, Highland Park	50
40x180—Lots in Monte Vista.....	17

ES If you cannot be suited in the above
List, you had better give it up.

A. LEONARD & SON,
1014 Fourth street, Sacramento.

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following place: Joseph P. Wiseman, No. 639 Market street, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; the principal News stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

SOME IMPORTANT VIEWS CONCERNING THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

It will surprise most people outside of commercial walks to learn that the major portion of all the fruit consumed by England is canned or dried, and that we ship already from California to England orchard and vineyard products to the amount of quite \$4,000,000 a year, or, with wheat and flour, \$18,000,000 annually; while all our exports of California products to France amount to but \$3,000,000, and that the sum total our canned fruit export to France amounts to but \$10—two \$5 cases! Of canned fish we sent to England last year \$2,000,000 of value. Now, since England expends annually for imported fruit \$4,000,000, and since all commercial men agree that London is the heart and center of the world's trade, as it is of the world's travel, the hub around which European commerce revolves, and the avenue through which nearly all travel moves, why should we not make an effort in that place commensurate with our possibilities, to multiply several times over the output of our products to Europe of the kind that European states want?

Let us not take into account the mistaken idea that the purpose is to stimulate immigration of foreigners—let all issues thus mistakenly raised stand aside, in the presence of the one question of meeting the exacting demands of European tastes. If it is said that, because of our protective policy, Europe will retaliate against us, the obvious reply is, that in gratifying his own desires in satisfying his table needs, the European never considers the source of the supply, and does not permit any political interference to deprive him of that which his tastes exact. But we know that we cannot meet these tastes without first conveying the knowledge to the millions of Europe that we are able to do so better than any others. How, then, shall we do this? Obviously by ocular and other physical testimony. We may write, print and "put" our products to the extreme limit, at thousands of dollars expense, and not secure so much attention as a single shelf full of our products placed in the right locality for general view and examination, will secure.

Other nations have not been slow to avail of the advantage of object lessons. France, Spain and Italy, convinced by experience of the economy of such procedure, maintain in London, at enormous expense, permanent exhibits of their products. They surround and adorn such exhibitions with the accessories of art and mechanical genius, to make the whole exhibition attractive, and appealing, not only to the commercial sense, the epicurean taste and the desire for the products, but to the fancy, the imagination, the delight of the eye and the esthetic taste.

The proposition for a London exhibition is not an immigration scheme in any sense of the word; it cannot, except by the obtuse understanding, be so construed; it is not an invitation to buy lands, or a plan to dispose of them; it is simply an effort to augment the output of the products of California soil, and that desirable purpose no man will be so rash as to condemn. It comes then mainly to a question of method. In the judgment of the trade world the very best is the "sample" means. Not the "sample" work of the "drummer," who can have no greater influence than the individuality of his house, but the "sample" exhibition that is backed by the integrity of the State and the high character of its commercial worth. It has been objected that it may become the means of a scheme salaried a few men to "live loftily" in London. The assault upon motive is always unfair, in the absence of any evidence of its insincerity. We apprehend that the business character and inflexible determination of the Executive to do his duty is sufficient guarantee that if the task becomes his to name the agents who shall manage the London California exhibition, men beyond the suspicion of reproach will be chosen, the wisest economy enforced, and the last farthing of expenditure be accounted for. It is by no means without the possibility that a superintendence of the exhibition can be secured from among foremost men, that will eliminate the question of salaries, though the State has no right, as the Governor has well said, to exact of any citizen devotion of his energies and time to its service, without due compensation, and it is the part of wisdom to ask or expect it.

In this consideration of augmenting the output of California products and thus of vastly enlarging our productive industries, so that the hundreds of millions instead of tens will be needed for statistical expression, no attention whatever has been given to the "tourist" virtue of the London exhibition proposition. There are between two and three hundred thousand Europeans who every year travel for pleasure and health; some to escape winter climates, others to bask in the equability of summer resorts in various parts of the world and expend their means among strangers. The merest trifling fraction of this travel reaches California in either season, though we have capacity to entertain the major portion of it, and to respond to its demands. The testimony is common that this limitation is due not to our distance from the capitals of Europe—for in these days of rapid transit distance in travel is the lesser factor—not altogether to our weakness in great art collections, historic ruins, and superb architectural piles, but to lack of a broad knowledge of California and her marvelous climatic advantages abroad. Even where there has been disseminated information concerning our State, its unsurpassed scenic attractions and its health-giving climate, the limitation is

due to want of confidence in the statements put forth. But if information is fortified by the visible proofs of the products which alone can be produced under such conditions as favor California, the traveling world will be convinced of the verity of our claims. These evidences should be supplemented and emphasized by elaborate scenic views, by miniature reproductions of great natural curiosities, by mineral water examples, by topographic platings, and relief charts or models, by growing semi-tropical examples, by exhibition of the flora and much more of the natural history of the State. It requires no vigorous mental effort to understand how important an influence such an exhibition will be in inducing travel to this section, of the tourist class, and in making California the American Italy—a lodestone to attract the hundreds of thousands who annually search about the world for precisely such conditions as here prevail.

THE SAMOAN SHAME.

The more the Samoan question is examined into the greater becomes the shame of Americans who are inspired with a sense of the necessity of preserving the honor of the country. The loveliest spot in all the South Seas is Samoa; for it has peculiar attractiveness. We have there been freely granted a magnificent harbor—Pango Pango. It is the best harbor of refuge for our ships in all Polynesia. It is the midway station between San Francisco and Australia. We treated with the Samoans and agreed with them that if they fell out with any other treaty power and applied to us we would extend a protectate temporarily over the island group. They had trouble with the Germans, who have for years been encroaching upon native rights, snubbing and elbowing other foreigners, and monopolizing the trade of the islands. The legitimate Government appealed to the representative of the American nation to carry out the treaty, and that representative raised the American flag over the Samoan. Because he did not wait until he could ask Mr. Bayard's advice, who was 11,000 miles to the east and two months' time distant, the Consul was removed, the American flag lowered, German soldiers seized the King and exiled him; the imperial standard of the German Emperor once more floated over Apia; the rebel King was recognized and saluted and German arms were turned against the successor of the banished lawful monarch.

A recent conflict has resulted in the defeat of the Germans, and Berlin papers now impudently call upon the German Chancellor to demand an explanation of the United States Government, because in the battle in which the Emperor's troops were overthrown, some straggling American with a German name fought in the front ranks of the Samoan sovereign. At last the slow-moving Department of State has taken alarm and two United States ships of war have been ordered to depart from Mare Island for Samoa and a third from Panama bearing an Admiral's pennant. They will be too late. Germany has five line of battle ships and 3,000 marines with Snider rifles already at Apia. When the Mohican arrives—she being the swiftest of our "rescuing" fleet—her commander will find Tamese, the puppet of Germany, firmly seated, Mataafa's head in a basket, German merchants ruling Apia and possibly the Imperial standard floating above the magnificent umbrella tree in the center of the Apian plaza.

In this connection, the eloquent language of Mr. Arthur Richmond, addressed through the *North American Review* to Secretary Bayard, is most appropriate: Samoa is far away, and it is even remoter in the mind than the map, but the story of Malietoa's martyrdom is pathetic enough to find its way into every unimpaired heart of the world. The melancholy record of monarchs sold and snared into captivity during the ages presents no more affecting picture. We have no need to rely upon second hand descriptions, nor even upon the vivid narrative of W. L. Rees, the legal adviser of the Samoan Government, in a recent number of *The Nineteenth Century*, for the King has told the tale himself. The day before he went aboard the German man-of-war he addressed one proclamation: "To All Samoa, and another to the American people: 'I am the King of Samoa, and I am the father of all the people here. On account of my great love to my country and my great affection to all Samoa,' he said, 'this is the reason that I deliver up my body to the German Government, and because I do not desire that again the blood of Samoa shall be spilt for me.' He knew not what his offense was. To Mr. Rees, the King repeated, in language so simple that not even an American diplomatist could misunderstand it, some very bitter truths. He told how, when it would have been easy to tell the rebels, he refrained because the English and American Consuls so advised him. He reminded him of promises solemnly made and lightly broken; nor in his extremity did he forget to pray that they might yet be kept for the sake of his people. A brave man surrendering to force to save others from a death, which would have been come to himself, is a spectacle which is not often seen in these days. Malietoa was a heroic figure, and possibly it is not too late for a Christian gentleman to learn a lesson of fortitude and devotion from a savage monarch."

PARTISAN MEANNESS.

The Democrats of Indiana can do meaner work, and more of it, than any other political faction in the United States. On Thursday the Democratic majority in the State Senate refused to recognize the Lieutenant-Governor, the constitutional President of the Senate, and barred the door against his entrance to the chamber. Despite protests of an indignant minority, the faction then proceeded to organize with a Senator in the chair. The story of the "fight" is too long to recite here; it is sufficient to say that the issue is one purely factional, and involving no constitutional issue and no principle. It is a case of "might" used in anger to punish the Republicans of Indiana for giving the State to Harrison and Morton.

THE CENSUS.

The present Congress must pass upon the question of ordering the census of 1890 taken. It is to be hoped that it will cut down the work and prescribe such limitations for it as will enable the Superintendent of the Census to give the country the result of the statistical compilation in at least four years. Eight years passed before the last census results were given to the public in complete form. It was not creditable that there was such a vastness of plan laid out that even so accomplished a statistician as General Walker could not carry it out in less than eight years. Let us cut our cloth this time to a smaller pattern. If we keep enlarging it as we have in the past we will not be able to complete one census before another begins.

SAD WIT.

The San Francisco *Alta*, in a sad effort to be witty, becomes the parent of this bit of senile sneering: "If Mr. Hayes must

have a foreign appointment let him be sent to Cochiti China or Chittagong, where his taste for chickens can have ample verge and scope." If the *Alta's* personality is never engaged in any vocation less honorable than the cultivation of fine poultry, it will have lived a useful life; if it is as successful proportionately to the capital invested in its business as is the venture of President Hayes in chicken raising, it will be enabled to summer in sunny France, winter in Italy, possess itself of thousands of acres of California's fairest domain and rest content in its financial ability to flee from pestilence, fly to all the honest pleasures of the world, and enjoy the rest and comfort that wealth wisely uses.

The *Alta* should also reflect that chicken raising is far preferable to party politics, and egg counting to calculations upon political hatchery.

The civil war in Hayti is leading that unhappy island republic into precisely the dilemma forecast by the RECORD-UNION. The new Administration will be overthrown, business paralyzed and the country stayed in its industries for many months. Savagery has already manifested itself, and we are told horrible stories of Haytian cannibalism. It is likely that they are true. The race inhabiting that country, when driven by want and war, have, before this, turned back to the traditional savage practices of their ancestry. Superstition of ranker form holds the lower classes in its power, and miserable pretenses in the black art dictate life and death to their unfortunate victims. If neither the rebels nor the tyrannous Legitimate Government are able to suppress the voodooism, cannibalism and savagery now manifest, it may be a serious question for other nations to consider—whether the common dictates of humanity do not demand interference to the extent of compelling both sides to do battle, with some regard to the laws and the dictates of civilization.

A LARGE number of good people in the East continue to worry General Harrison about the inaugural ball, and insist that he shall forbid it. As the very large majority of these people voted against General Harrison, by casting ballots for the third candidate, it is difficult to understand with what grace they can approach the President-elect to prefer a request. Some of them have been so bold as to appeal to Mrs. Harrison, but that good woman referred them to her husband, as the matter of a state ball did not concern her—which proves Mrs. Harrison to be a sensible woman. Neither she nor the General propose, evidently, to attempt to upset a custom as old as the nation. It is unlikely that either will dance at the ball, or remain long or at all, after the reception and march that precedes the dancing, but they are not so unwise as to put in antagonism to themselves, at the very outset, a large portion of the people who are, on this question of dancing, entitled to their opinions and to have them respected.

SAYS the San Francisco *Call*: It is a matter of secondary importance whether the State gets its money back or not. The principal gain is that the traffic in textbooks, which was because of so much scandal taken from school boards, whether State or municipal.

Precisely, that is the great underlying reason for homemade text-books, but it is gratifying to know that the State will get money back and that the people get the school books at cost, and the cost is greatly less than when the book rings ruled the State. Let a stone be raised to their memory, for they are dead beyond resurrection in California.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

Its Value to the State and the General Approval of It.

No movement ever made in the State in the interest of California productions has received such unanimous and cordial approval, as that to establish an exhibition in London which shall properly bring into public notice at the great commercial center of the world our varied and unequalled products and our capacity—almost entirely undeveloped—for producing them. The public always, and unerringly, judges of the merit of business propositions by the view entertained of them by the most successful and leading members of the business world.

The proposition of a very large number of the leading and best citizens of the State, to have \$250,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of establishing an exhibition, representative of California's products and resources in London, with a view to creating an unlimited market for our horticultural and agricultural productions, can be safely judged in the same manner, as it is purely and solely a business proposition. Testing the practical merits of the proposed exhibition by this standard, it may be broadly stated that the brain and wealth of California, all the leading business minds and financiers of the State, warmly endorse the proposed investment of \$250,000 in this method of securing the tenfold advancement of the commonwealth, and establishing our every industry upon a prosperous and permanent basis.

The fruit-growers see in it an unlimited and profitable market for all kinds of fruit and vine products. The wine-makers say it will give them the world as a market for their wines, and those interested in mining see in it an incoming of capital for great future development. In all of these the general advancement and prosperity of the State is a prime and unavoidable factor, in which every citizen is interested and by which they will be benefited.

It is a question of whether or not the great industries of the State shall go forward in increasing development and wealth producing, or shall stagnate for want of a remunerative market, and break down present real estate values; whether grain lands, with a present value of \$20 per acre, shall, under the influence of a free stimulating market for our horticultural products, become worth two or three hundred dollars per acre; or that our vineyards and orchards shall decline in value from \$300 to \$20 per acre for use as farm lands.

The ultimate value of all lands in California is to be determined by the net annual income they can be derived from them. If such a market can be established for dried, canned and preserved fruits, wines, raisins, etc., that their sale made certain, a net profit of even \$20 or \$30 per acre on these products would raise the value of all good lands, now in grain and grazing, to \$250 to \$300 per acre. The value of the State would be increased, and the moment an unlimited market at remunerative prices is established for California products, no further efforts need be put forth to secure desirable immigration for the boundaries of the State will soon fail to accommodate those who will flock to us to enjoy our matchless climate when coupled with assured prosperity and wealth.

It is to this end that the movement to establish the London exhibition, and to secure the necessary appropriation for that purpose, is put forth. It is to this end that the meeting of leading horticulturists, agri-

culturists and other prominent citizens from all parts of the State are to hold the meeting in Sacramento on the 23d inst., in accordance with the appointment made by the Convention held last month in San Francisco, under the auspices of and co-operating with the State Board of Trade. The following have been appointed by the President of the State Board as Vice-Presidents of the meeting to be held here January 23d:

Hon. E. W. Playter, of Alameda county; Senator A. Caminetti, of Amador; General John Bidwell, of Butte; Hon. H. A. Messenger, of Calaveras; Dr. R. A. Gray, of Colusa; Dr. Streitzell, of Contra Costa; L. G. Harvey, of El Dorado; Thomas E. Hughes, of Fresno; Hon. C. Brower, of Kern; P. B. Graham, of Lake; C. O. Hutchison, of Lassen; Eugene G. Germain, of Los Angeles; William F. Coleman, of Marin; Major Ben C. Truman, of Mariposa; J. Mervin Donahue, of Mendocino; J. B. Nance, of Monterey; George M. Francis, of Napa; James Coleman, of Nevada; C. S. Penick, of Placer; Mayor Eugene J. Gregory, of Sacramento; Dr. Thos. Eliot, of San Luis Obispo; L. M. Holt, of San Bernardino; Frank A. Kimball, of Santa Diego; Governor Perkins, of San Francisco; S. D. Woods, of San Joaquin; W. D. Haley, of San Mateo; Elwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara; D. V. Moody, of Santa Clara; Robert E. May, of Santa Cruz; Judge C. H. Bush, of Shasta; Hon. John Daggett, of Shasta; T. H. Buchanan, of Solano; Guy E. Gross, of Sonoma; G. H. Beard, of Stanislaus; R. Tehama, Hon. W. J. Timm, of Trinity; Mr. Harris, editor *Tulare Standard*, Tulare; H. M. Newhall, Ventura; George D. Fiske, Yolo; and A. V. Montague, of Yuba.

Delegates and members of the Convention will be given a reduction of fare upon all lines of railroad of the Southern Pacific Company. Full fare will be charged in coming, and on third fare only will be charged in returning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A meeting of Winona Council No. 2, Order of Poles, THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Red Men's Hall, Installation of officers. By order of Mrs. CHAS. REDMAN, K. of R.

The Officers and Members of Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, are requested to assemble at the Hall, at 12:30 o'clock, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 12:30 o'clock, for the funeral of our late Companion, STEPHEN T. MORSE. Commemorative Companions cordially invited. By order of Wm. B. Davis, Secretary.

Members of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, A. O. U. W. are requested to meet at R. L. Hays' office, 212 A Street, at 7:30 P. M. sharp, to pay a fraternal visit to Court Capitol, No. 6,742.

JOHN MORRIS, R. S. B. F. PARSONS, C. R.

A. O. U. W.—Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, D. of H., will give a social party in Grandeur Hall, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, January 12, 1899. The Rev. A. C. Bane will deliver an address. Members of the A. O. U. W. and families cordially invited. By order of Mrs. J. W. Guthrie, Secretary.

POPULAR BIBLE LECTURE—BY—REV. W. C. MERRILL.

IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject: "Moses in the Wilderness." All seats free.

COUGH, COLIC, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, ITCHING, ETC. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. This does not dry up a cough and keep the throat raw, but soothes and cures it. It is a sure remedy for all the above ailments. It is a sure remedy for all the above ailments. It is a sure remedy for all the above ailments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—MILLINERY TRIMMER. Apply to Weinstock, Lubin & Co. Jan 12-3t.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work and cooking. Apply at Hobbs's Photograph Gallery. 1t

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN. Good worker. Understands the care of horses, garden and general jobbing. Best city references. Address 1815 Eighth st. Jan 12-3t.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH OR Scandinavian woman to help in the kitchen. Must be between 20 and 30 years of age. Wages \$1 per day and board. The work is light and a good home is offered to the right one. Apply at this office. 1t

OR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND LIGHT spring wagon almost new, in perfect order. In front of this office this morning from 8 to 11 o'clock. 1t

UNITARIAN SERVICE. PIONEER HALL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15TH, at 11 A. M. Subject of discourse, and by request, "Robert Lismore." 1t

E. JEANETTE BURKE, TEACHER OF ELOCUTION, 732 Twelfth Street, [19] Sacramento, Cal.

A GOOD STREET RAILROAD ROUTE. DOWN SECOND STREET TO X, ALONG X to Ninth, down Ninth to Y, thence east along Y to a point of intersection. It is believed the property owners along the line would contribute enough money to pay for constructing the road. 1t

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1876. BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa. Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess Oil has been removed. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch Arrow root or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. Jan 12-3mWS

AUCTION SALE. Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

TUESDAY, January 15th. At 10:30 o'clock A. M.

AT SALESROOM, 313 K STREET. I will sell a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc.

Also, at same time and place I will sell, by order of S. B. SMITH, Administrator of the estate of R. P. BARTLETT, the following: One Gold Watch, 1 Stove, 1 lot of Clothing, 1 Key Safe, 1 Table, 1 Washstand, 1 Three-quarter Bed and Mattress, and other articles. \$25 Sale positive. Terms cash. W. H. SHERRBURN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Etc.

WEDNESDAY, January 16th. At 10 o'clock A. M.

At the Corner of Eleventh and E streets, BY ORDER of S. B. SMITH, Administrator of the estate of ELIZABETH RYDGE, I will sell all of the Furniture contained in said house, consisting of Parlor Sofa, Carpets, Stoves, Curtains, Crockery and other articles. \$25 Sale positive. Terms cash. W. H. SHERRBURN, Auctioneer.

THE NONPAREIL.

LAST DAY

—OF THE—

GREAT

CLEARANCE SALE.

Tenth Day - - Saturday,

FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

We Have an Enormous Pile of

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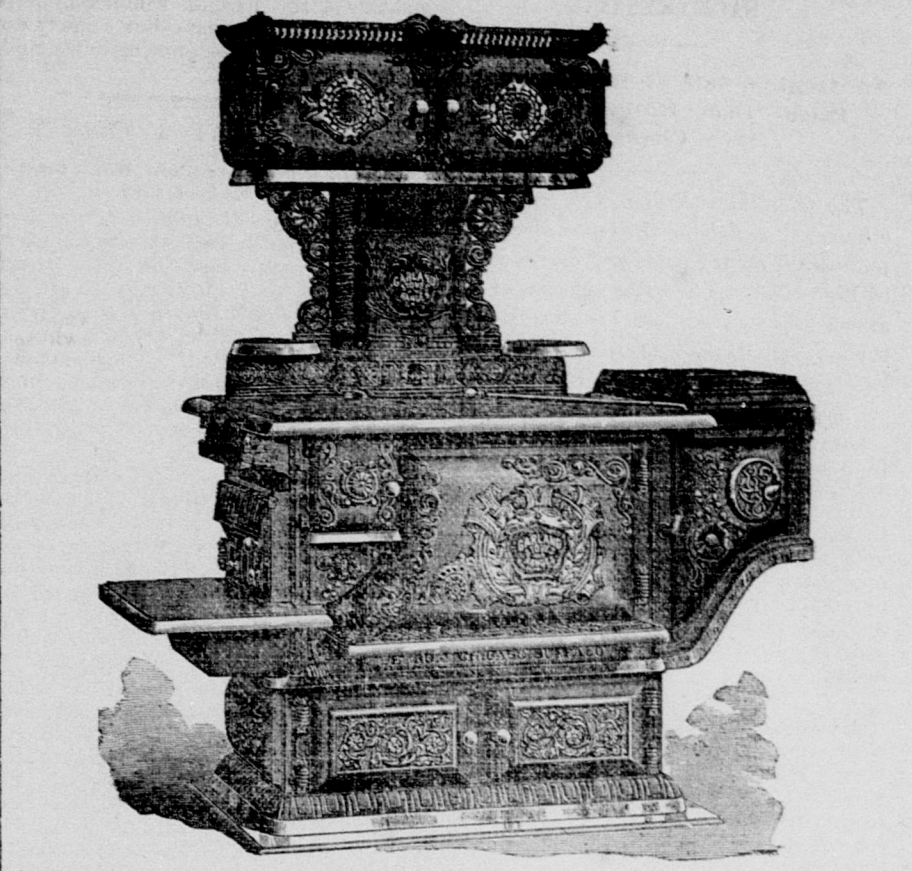
R E M E M O R A N C E S

R E M E M O R A N C E S

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

1,000 RANGES SOLD.

WE HAVE SOLD OVER 1,000 STOVES AND RANGES IN THE PAST YEAR. OUR TRADE extends through California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Nevada, Colorado and Utah. We not only keep a full line of Garland Stoves and Ranges, but also the Buck, Tropic, Medallion, Richmond, Grange, Union, Superior, and other first-class Stoves and Ranges.



Above we show a cut of our NEW CHAMPION CYCLONE GARLAND. This Range stands at the head of all others. It is the most beautiful, the best made, the finest baker, the most economical and heaviest-styled of any Stove or Range in the United States. In fact, if you are in want of something fine to adorn your kitchen, send to us for one of our New Champion Garlands. Our 100-page ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE sent free upon application.

L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J st., and 1909 Fifth Street, Sacramento.

TO-DAY!

OUR GREAT SATURDAY SALE.

COMMENCING AT 8 A. M. AND CLOSING AT 10 P. M.

A clean, slick cut on every article advertised. Prices pulled way down and kept down. We are determined that the prices shall force the goods. We have several cases of MEN'S WEAR to place out to-day, such as good Mole-skin Striped Shirts, for 22 cents; Striped, Red and White Knit Wool Shirts and Drawers, for 48 cents, always sold for 85 cents. Also, a sample lot of odd Shirts and Drawers of genuine Scotch and California lamb's wool, slightly soiled, at say half price, and several dozen of those 50-cent Coat Gloves for 22 cents. A large lot of Gents' Suspenders at 13 cents, and a good Striped Cotton Sock for 10 cents, as well as extra heavy All-wool for 15 cents, and so on down to Cashmere Mullers, in stripe and check, for 25 cents. Just across the way, into the Shoe Department, we have laid out ten lines for to-day. Prices spilt there, for we have marked Ladies' Glove-kid Congress Gaiters for \$1 21, and Ladies' Felt and Felt Sole Lace Shoes for 75 cents; also, the same thing in Slippers for Gents and Ladies at 45 cents. We have two lines in Men's Shoes that are all in every respect—a heavy B Calf Congress Gaiter, with London toe and tip, for \$1 25, and a medium-weight Working Shoe, congress or lace, whole quarters, tap sole, standard screwed, guaranteed to be a first-class wearer, price \$1 50, for to-day \$2. Misses' Curacao-kid Button Shoes, French kid fly, for \$1 25. Misses' extra fine genuine Pebble-goat Lace Shoes, scallop top, for \$1 25. The reason why they are sold so low is because they lace, otherwise they would be \$2 25.

FOUR LINES IN MEN'S WEAR.

LOT 1—In Clothing we will sell extra heavy Jean Pants, linen-sewed, for 83 cents—a saving of over 20 per cent. on the dollar.

LOT 2—In Men's Heavy Suits we will sell you one hundred that are well made, lined with good Farmer's Satin, for \$2 85. Or a heavy Union Cassimere, good winter colors, stylish cut, for \$3 85. Several piles of Men's wool and half-wool Pants we would call your attention to.

MILLINERY ITEMS.

Misses' Soft Felt Hats, with pinked-edge brims, and trimmed with silk cord. In new shades of tan, terra cotta, goblin and cardinal. Price, 59 cents.

White French Felt in dress shades, 89 cents.

Felt Walking Hats, trimmed with band of ribbon, 25 cents.

Cardinal Straw Sailor Hats, 5 cents.

Full-dress Suits in double-width Cashmeres, with moire silks to match, consisting of ten yards material and two yards silk; colors, navy blue, Panama brown, garnet, myrtle, green, sage, seal and tan, at \$3 to a pattern.

Full-dress Suits in double-width Invisible Plaids, with Fancy Silk Plaids to match, consisting of ten yards material and two yards silk; colors, garnet, gray, brown and navy, at \$2 70 a pattern.

Full-dress Suits in double-width Henrietta Cloth, with Fancy-stripe Silk Velvet to match, consisting of ten yards material and two yards velvet; colors, navy, seal, sage, myrtle and garnet, at \$3 80 a pattern.

Ladies' double-faced Canton Flannel Skirts (mottled), with Farmer's Satin quilted bottoms, reduced from 85 to 55 cents to-day.

The same as above, with fancy embroidered bottoms, \$1, reduced to 65c to-day.

Ladies' extra heavy Waterproof Skirt, knife plaiting, fancy trimmed, reduced from \$1 50 to 95 cents to-day.

Ladies' Black Farmer's Satin Skirts, canton flannel lined, with 14-inch quilted bottoms, reduced from \$1 75 to \$1 25 to-day.

All goods that were advertised last Thursday remaining over will be on sale to-day at the same price. There are some twenty lines of Ladies' Wool and Merino Underwear, that has been marked down to close, that we think is excellent value.

NOTICE.—Our Semi-Annual Clearing Sale will commence THURSDAY next at 9 o'clock. WEDNESDAY our stores will remain closed.

RED HOUSE.

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street, and 718 and 719 OAK AVENUE. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

HUNTINGTON - HOPKINS COMPANY, DEALERS IN GENERAL HARDWARE, HOLIDAY PRESENTS! IN PLAIN AND FANCY CARVING SETS, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES, ETC. Sacramento (1pt) (1pt) San Francisco

CHARLES W. COX. D. W. CHAMBERLIN. Chamberlin & Cox, DEALERS IN MACE RANGES, STOVES, TIN, WOODEN AND SHEETIRON WARE, GARDEN HOSE AND CROCKERY. "QUICK-MEAL" GASOLINE STOVES (the People's Choice). Roofing, Plumbing and General Jobbing Promptly Done. 613 K st., bet. Sixth & Seventh, Sacramento. 773

SACRAMENTO STOVE &

DAILY RECORD-UNION

PUBLISHED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.
Double sheet on Saturdays.
For one year, \$5.00
For six months, \$2.50
For three months, \$1.00
Subscribers served by Carrier,
pay per week. In all interior cities and towns
the paper can be had of the principal Periodical
Dealers, Newsstands and Agents.THE WEEKLY UNION
is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News
and Literary Journal published on the Pacific
Coast. One Year, \$2.00
Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as
second-class matter.Weather Indications.
SAN FRANCISCO, January 11th.—Following are
the weather indications for the twenty-four
hours commencing at 5 p. m. of today:
California.—Fair weather in the northern portion
and rain in the southern; variable winds and nearly
stationary temperature.
Oregon and Washington Territory.—Rain, pre-
ceded in southern Oregon and eastern Washington
by fair weather; southerly winds and nearly
stationary temperature.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT ORDERS.

No Judgment Shall Work to the Dis-
advantage of Justice.
The Judges of the Superior Court of Sacra-
mento county have made an order that
no judgment shall be marked or evidence
filed until the same is recorded in the judg-
ment book. This order has been in vogue
a few weeks, and it is claimed that it will
work to the disadvantage and obstruction
of justice. A prominent lawyer expresses
himself to the following effect in regard to
it: "It will tend to nullify that very judg-
ment that has been ordered entered by the
Court. Hereafter when a judgment was
given to the Judge for signature, the attor-
ney in whose favor it was awarded could
have the clerk file it and make a correct
copy of the same, and he was then equipped
for an execution on the judgment debtor.
If it were necessary to rely on his
goods in satisfaction of the judgment.
Now, however, the Court says the judg-
ment must not be marked filed till it is
entered, and, of course, no certified
copy can be issued. Supposing a number
of judgments are signed in one day, and
of the number several certified copies are
anxiously desired for execution, the judg-
ment debtor may dispute of his property
and decamp to other parts. Under the re-
cent order the creditor must take his time,
and perhaps wait two or three weeks to
have his judgment marked. The creditor
must be entered in its order. Meantime the
debtor is able to 'fix up' his property, put
it out of his hands and cheat his creditor,
although a judgment has been obtained
against him. The method renders the
judgment valueless to some extent, at least.
The fact is, if this order is to prevail, the
County Clerk must be provided with an
additional deputy, whose duty it will be
to keep up the Judgment Book. As it is
now the Judgment Book is behind, and
must continue so for some help is not sup-
plied."

The Supervisors.

In the Board of Supervisors yesterday a
request of Constable Phillips of Galt for
blankets for the use of prisoners arrested
and detained in that town was referred to
the Chairman of the Committee on Public
Buildings.An order was made for a special election
on January 25th in Cosumnes Township
for a Justice of the Peace. Alfred Spence
and A. F. Raymond having received an
equal number of votes at the last election,
the store at Michigan Bar and Live Oak.
The Inspector at Live Oak is Oliver
J. Merz; Benjamin Bailey and George
Atkinson, At Michigan Bar; Inspector
J. D. Davis; Judges—Charles Rimean and
James Jordan.The Board ordered a road poll of \$2
on each male in the county over 21 and
under 55 years of age, with the privilege of
working out the same.A petition from the citizens of Brighton
was presented asking for the adjustment of
Road District No. 10, so as to conform
properly to Election District No. 5, in that
precinct. The matter was referred to a
committee of two—Greer and Ross.A Denekne and others presented a peti-
tion asking for the construction of a new
road on Andrus Island.A protest against the same, signed by
A. Alexander and others, was filed.

Trial Jurors.

The following trial jurors, to serve dur-
ing the January term, were drawn by Judge
Van Fleet in Department Two of the Su-
perior Court yesterday. They are ordered
to appear in Court on the 21st of January,
at 10 o'clock a. m.: J. A. M.
Martin, city; William Coyne, city; James
R. Wheat, city; Jerome Anderson, city; M.
J. Nathan, city; L. E. Morton, city; G. L.
Littlefield, city; R. Lovejoy, country; H.
McGinn, city; E. W. Woodard, city; J. W.
Sims, country; J. J. Walsh, city; John
Lawton, country; J. H. Wells, country; L.
V. Richardson, city; Joel Gardner, country;
Thomas P. Gibson, city; Charles Barker,
city; Wilbur Norris, city; Charles Barker,
country; A. D. Oakley, country; F. Pro-
thero, country; D. Hickey, city; Martin
Madge, country; E. W. Woodard, city; W.
Nixon, city; Antonio Mendes, city; R. S.
Swift, country; W. E. Johnson, country; J. H.
Hussey, city; C. Wood, city; A. W.
Sherwood, city; Hiram D. Garret, city; H.
Wall, city; J. C. Beech, country; H. Loh-
summer, city; O. N. Cronkite, city; T. B.
Loudal, country; R. J. Van Voorsties, city;
M. Graff, city.

Set Free.

A writ of habeas corpus was sworn out
in behalf of Alva Udel, an account of whose
arrest for bigamy has heretofore been pub-
lished in the Record-Union, and heard be-
fore Judge Armstrong yesterday. The writ
was issued on petition of Udel. It set
forth that the warrant of arrest was void in
that it was not in compliance with the
requirements of sections 830 and 830 of the
Penal Code, which provide that the Clerk
of the county where a warrant is issued,
or the Superior Judge, should indorse the
warrant when it is to be served in another
county. This was neglected in this case.
Hart and Davis appeared for the petitioner
and District Attorney Bruner answered for
the people. The facts being shown by
counsel for the defendant the District At-
torney could say nothing but admit the
defect of the instrument and the Court dis-
charged Udel.

That El Dorado Flume.

A gentleman from El Dorado
county yesterday says the survey for a
wood and lumber flume has been com-
pleted from Mutton canyon, ten miles
above Mosquito, to the Folsom Prison. It
will be forty-two miles in length and be
built and in operation inside of one year.

Sunday Dinner.

At the Sacramento Market you will find
to-day, canvassers, tailors, sprig, teal,
widgeon and a full line of all kinds of game,
poultry, etc. We wish especially to call
your attention to our cheese counter. Cur-
tis Bros. & Co., 308, 310 and 312 K street.In our sale to-day you can buy a two
dollar and half working shoe for \$1.50;
lace or congress standard sewed top shoe,
or a gent's B calf congress enter, London
toe and tip, for \$1.25. Red House.GRAND skating carnival Tuesday evening,
January 15th, at Pavilion, Sixth and M
streets.Musical Christmas goods. The largest
stock can be seen and most reasonable
prices obtained at Hammer's Music Store,
829 J street.ALL goods in show windows will be on
sale to-day, excepting oil painting, they
will be on sale Monday, at Red House.

PAYING THE CITY DEBT.

Judge Beatty Becomes Pointed About
Money of the Debt Commissioners.Eds. RECORD-UNION: To show the im-
portance to the people of Sacramento of
getting the orders made which I proposed
to Mayor Gregory, I must revert to some
former transactions. Between 1880 and
1884 various suits were brought against Mr.
Chamberlain and Mr. Porter, who were the
City Treasurers during that period, to com-
pel them to pay out of the City Treasury
the moneys then standing in the name of
the sinking and interest fund. The prin-
cipal litigants were Daniel Mayer and Sam-
uel Davis. Davis was contending that the
coupons from '72 to '76 should be paid first.
Mayer contended that the coupons of 1878
and the following years should be paid
first. Consequently the Treasurer could
not safely pay either party until the Court
decided the question between them. But
the Fund Commissioners held about as
many coupons as all the other creditors
put together. We proposed to place in the
hands of the Treasurer an equal amount
of the coupons of 1872-73, and of the 1878
and interest fund just half the amount then
in the treasury. The Court decided which
lot had the legal preference and the other
lot was returned to the Fund Commissioners.
This was perfectly satisfactory to Mr.
Chamberlain, and he told me he would pay
over the money just as soon as the Treas-
urer would allow him to do so. The Treas-
urer had made an order when the suits
were commenced against the city by Davis,
and others, not to pay anybody un-
til the Court decided which of the two sets
of claimants (both sides claiming the same
money) were justly entitled. I went to the
Court to get them to modify the order so
as to allow Mr. Chamberlain to pay our
Board, so far as we could present equal
amounts of coupons representing both
sides of the question. To my astonish-
ment the Board not only refused my sug-
gestion, but made a stringent order on the
Treasurer not to pay a Board anything,
and hastened to elect a new Treasurer (Mr.
Porter) least Chamberlain should get the
any money, notwithstanding their order,
as he not only had a legal right to do, but
was legally bound to do, as the Court after-
wards decided. But Mr. Porter had no
such doubts about his duty. He strictly
obeyed the Trustees, but did not pay any
attention to the law prescribing his duties.
There was brought on a great many suits against
Mr. Porter, some by original suit, some by
intervention.There are only two I need refer to here.
The Court decided that the Treasurer was
bound to pay the Commissioners, notwith-
standing the order of the Trustees to the
contrary. After resorting to all possible
delays, he did pay our money. The Court
decided that the Commissioners, notwith-
standing the order of the Trustees to the
contrary, were not to pay a Board anything,
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